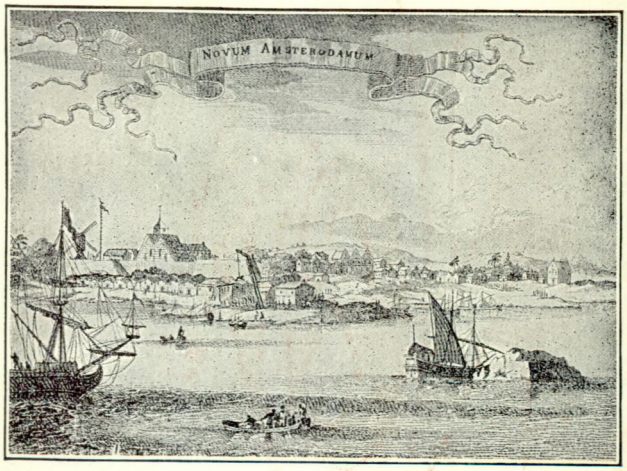
New York Illustrated

Price 35c.

"Old New York"

New York has not always been the city of Skyscrapers, of wonderful Bridges, Subways and Tunnels. It has considerably developed in the last 100 years, ranking now second to London only in population, while the foreign commerce exceeds by $50,000,000 that of Hamburg, its nearest rival.

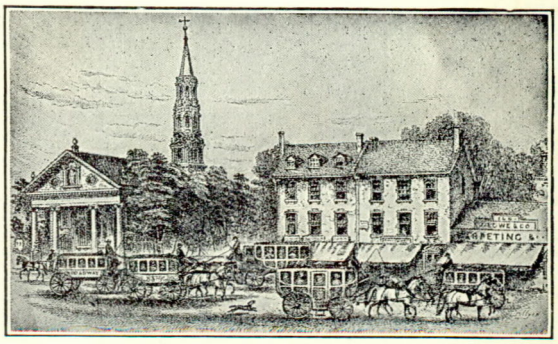
We are giving here a few illustrations of the great city at different epochs to show that New York is the fastest growing city in the world.



New Amsterdam was discovered by Hendrick Hudson in 1609 and eleven years later the first pilgrims landed from the Mayflower. In 1664 the English conquered it from the Dutch and changed its name to New York.

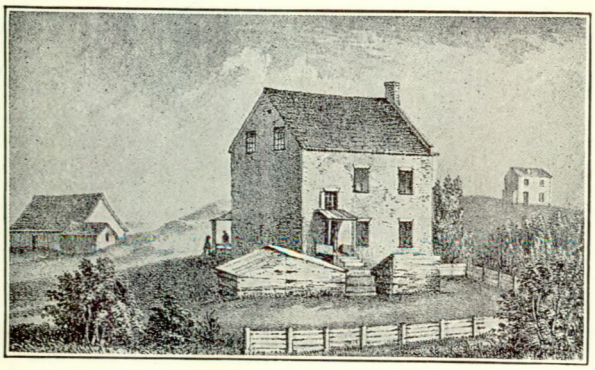
The above, a view of lower Manhatten in 1671, shows the city at the early stage of its development. A fort occupied the site where now stands the New Custom House.

Bowling Green, showing No. 1 Broadway, which may as well be called "No. 1 America." This picture shows the progress of a game from which this derived its name in 1732. This spot has been the scene of many historical events, including the reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 9th, 1776, after which the people stormed the Statue of King George III.

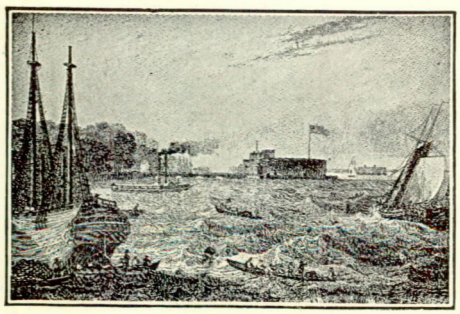


St. Paul's Chapel was built in 1766 and the Broadway end of the building was then intended to be the rear. The front yard extended to the river front.

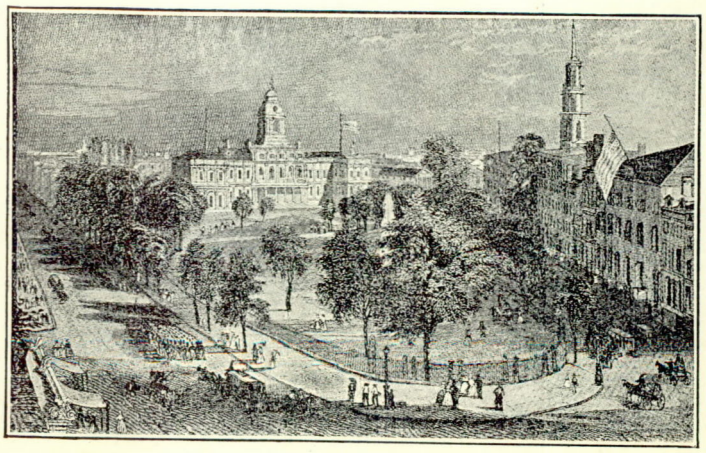
The Astor House, recently torn down, was built in 1836 in place of the dwellings and shops at the right of this picture. The stages have since been replaced by numerous trolley lines and subways.



This old wooden house stood no later than 1849 at a spot on 45th Street, near 5th Avenue. This has now become the most fashionable section of the city, famous for its costly residences and the millionaires that occupy them.



Battery and Castle Garden in 1824 just after it was joined to the mainland. The garden was at that time the home of the Opera and Jenny Lind appeared there in 1850. Later in 1855 it became the landing place of immigrants and in 1896, when Ellis Island was used for that purpose, it was opened as the present Aquarium.



The City Hall was built in 1812 at the spot which was then the City limit. No one then ever thought the city would extend 16 miles north of that point. Skyscrapers have since taken the place of 2 and 3-story structures, while the United States Post Office has occupied the lower extremity of the park. But arrangements have been made to soon tear this building down and to restore to the park its original space and beauty.

NEW YORK
ILLUSTRATED

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New York's First Inhabitant Gazing at the Wonders of the New World.

Published by
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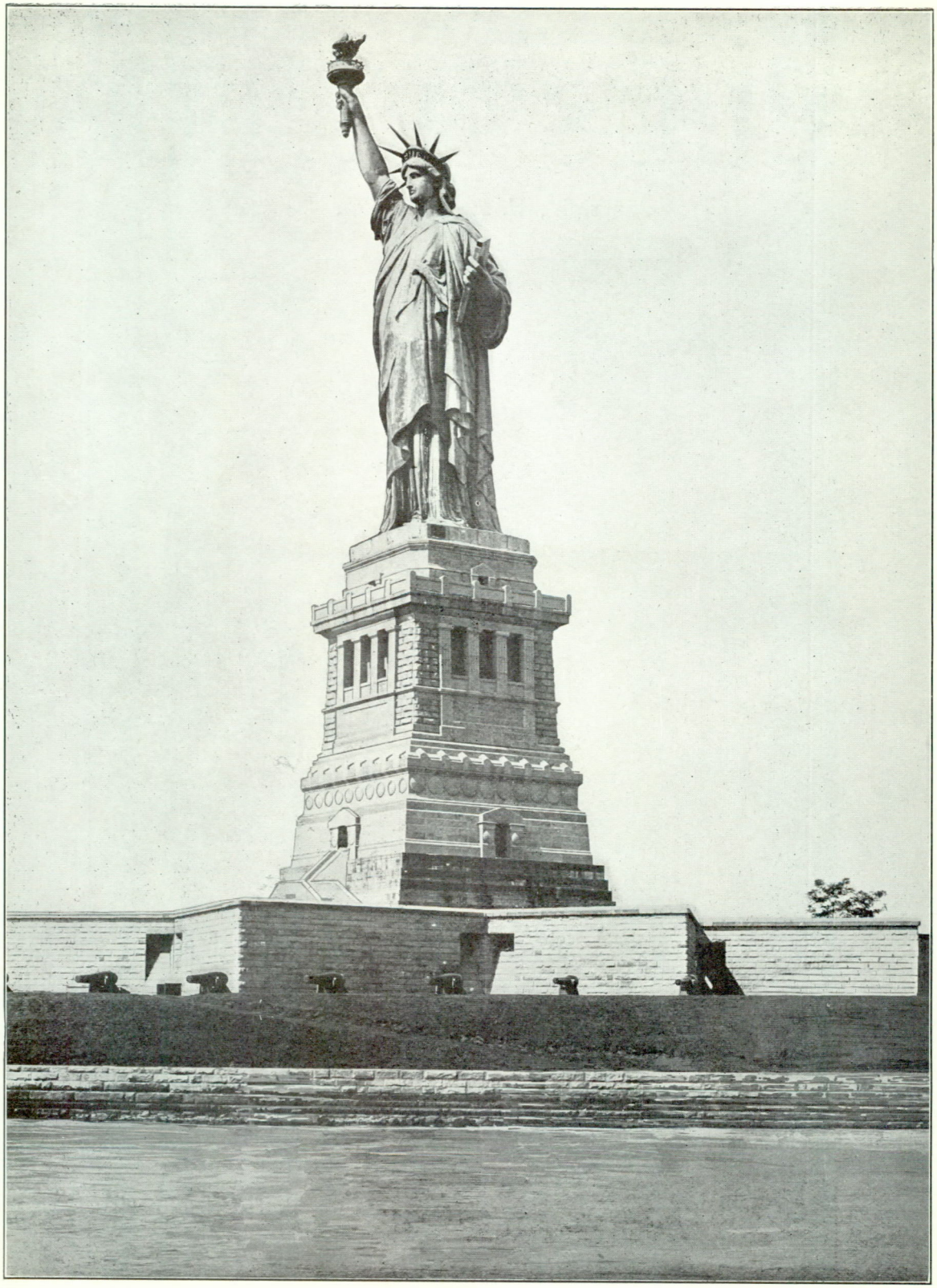
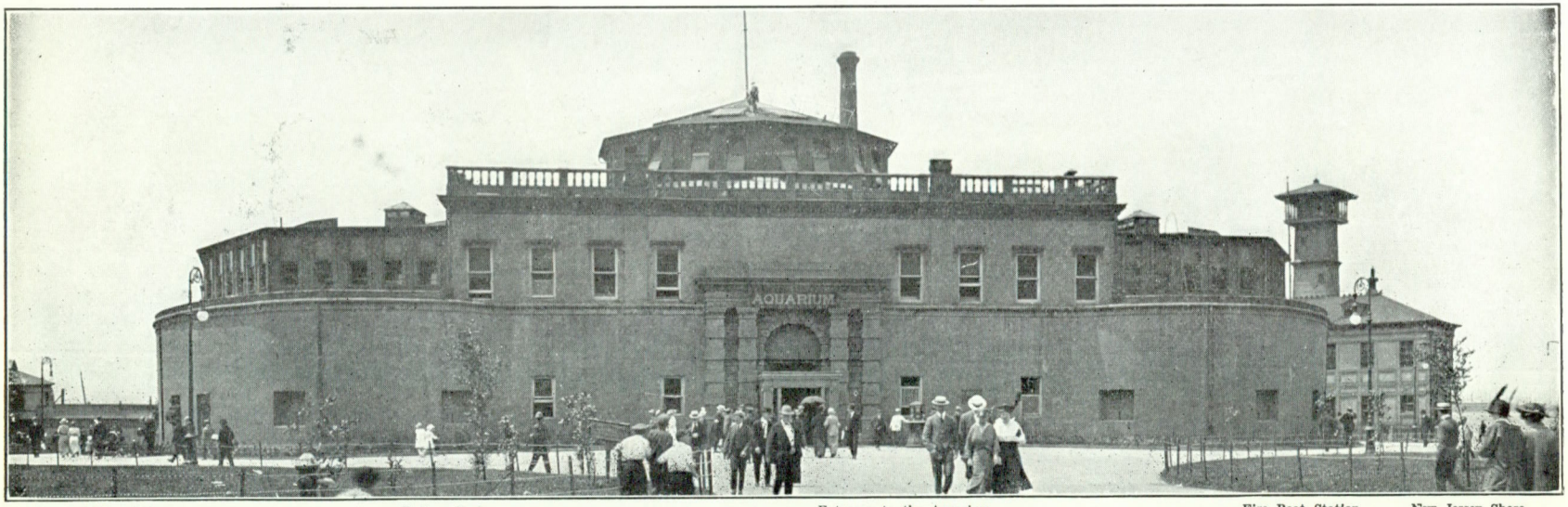
New York



The Statue of Liberty stands upon Bedloe's Island, 1¾ miles southwest from the Battery. It was designed by August Bartholdi, and presented by the French in 1884 It is 151 feet high, standing upon a pedestal 155 feet, and symbolizes Liberty Enlightening the World. The statue weighs 450,000 lbs., or 225 tons. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold 12 people

View of Standard Oil Building and lower Broadway, looking north.

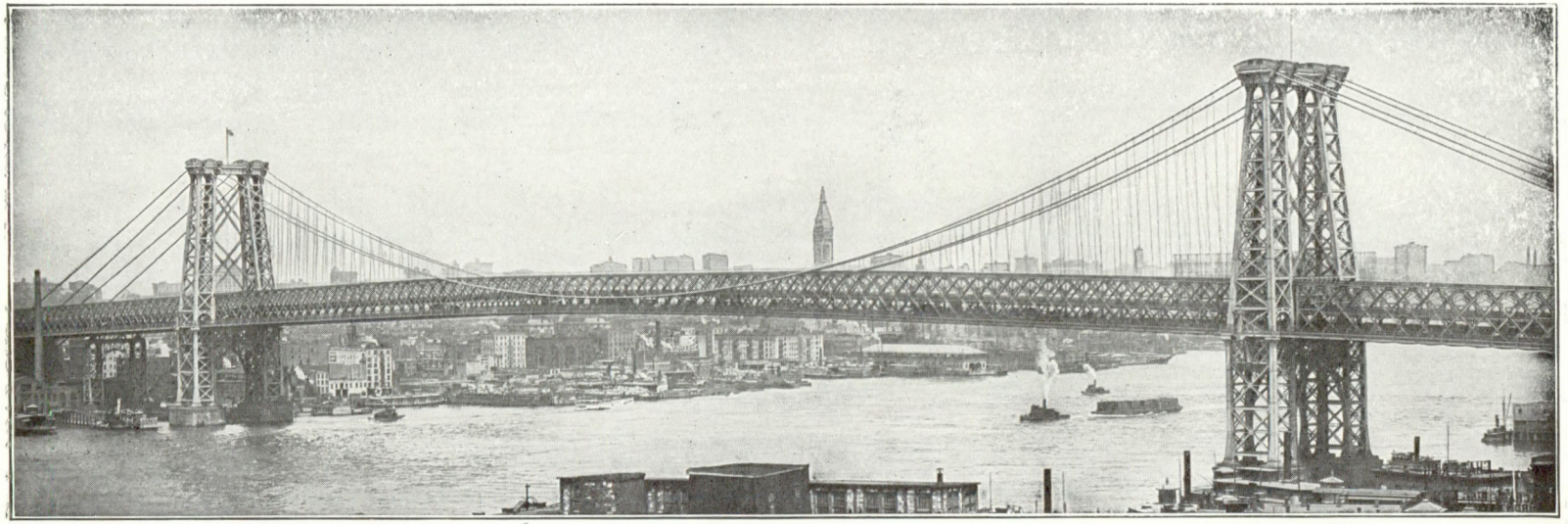
Ellis Island. Immigrant depot since 1892, where all immigrants are landed and examined before being admitted to this country. More than 75 per cent. of the immigrants that come to the U. S. pass through Ellis Island. All criminals, paupers, diseased persons, contract laborers and other undesirables are deported at the expense of the Steamship Companies that bring them.



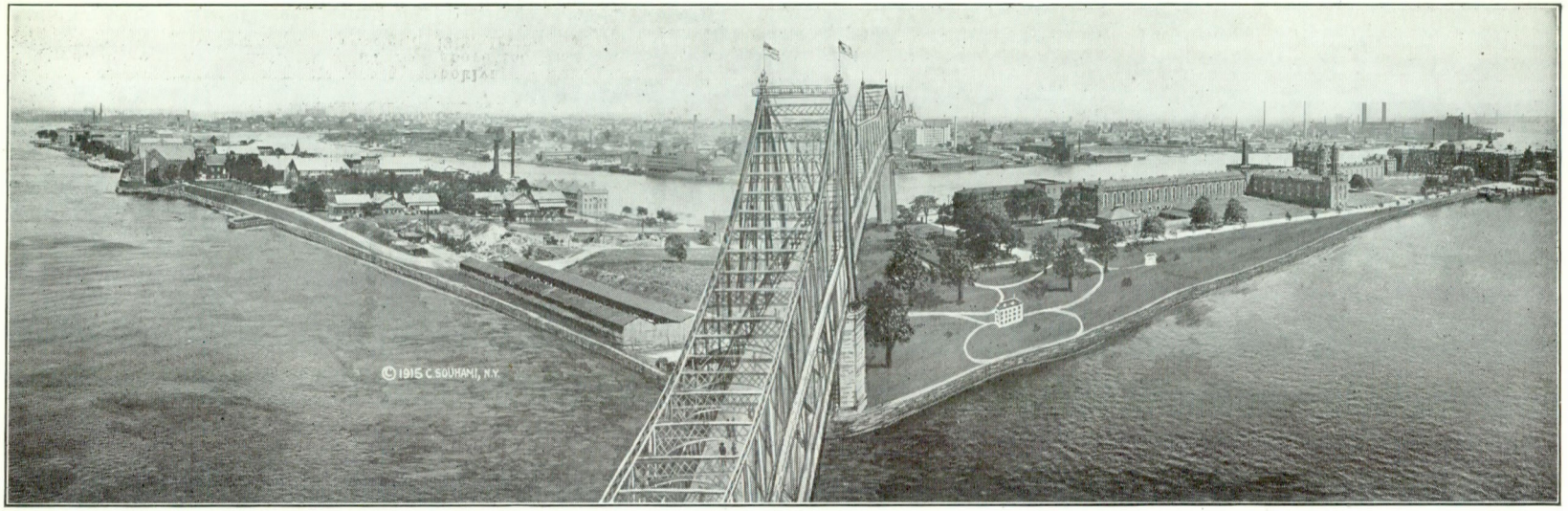
Public Baths Battery Park Entrance to the Aquarium Fire Boat Station New Jersey Shore

The Aquarium, on the Battery sea wall, containing in 122 glass tanks the finest collection of living fishes ever displayed. The building was erected in 1807 on a small island and was called Fort Clinton; in 1822, joined to the mainland by filling in, it became a place of amusement known as Castle Garden and Jenny Lind sang there in 1850; from 1855 to 1892 it was the immigration depot, which was moved to Ellis Island, and in 1896 the old Fort was converted into an aquarium; visited

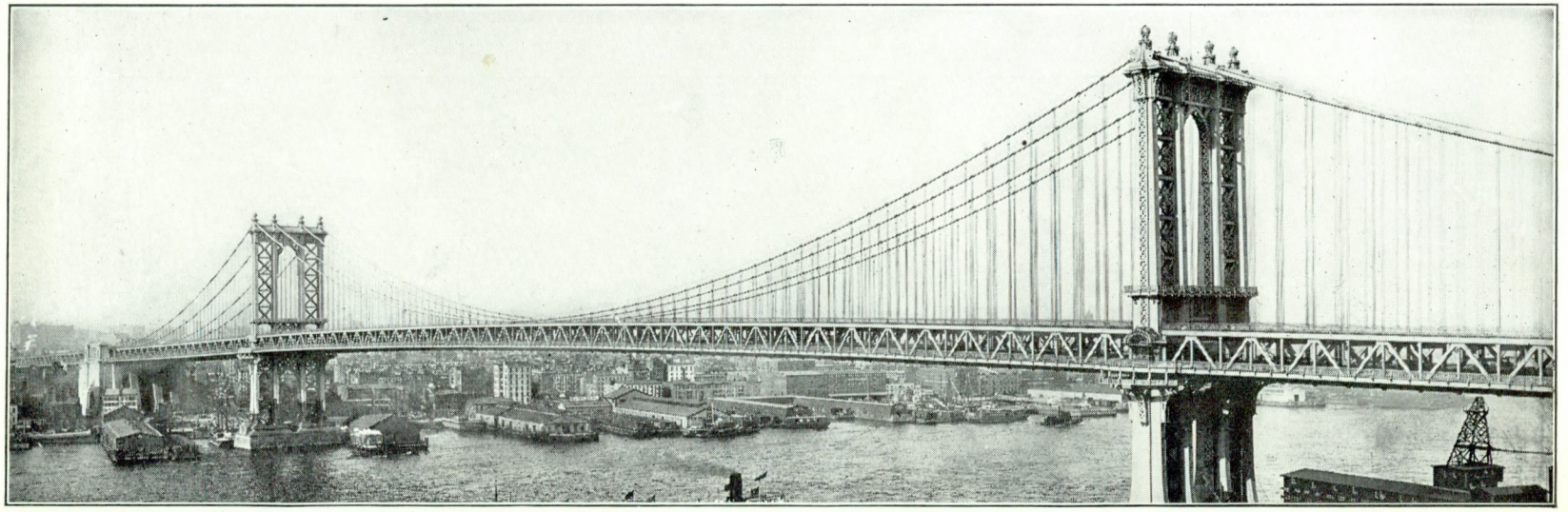
Brooklyn Bridge, running over the East River from Park Row, in Manhattan, to Sands Street, Brooklyn. Construction was begun in 1870, and the bridge was opened to traffic in 1883, having cost $21,000,000. The total length of the bridge is 6,537 feet, and the width 85 feet. The towers are 278 feet high above the water level, while the clean height at center of span is 135 feet above the water. Copyright, American Studio, New York.



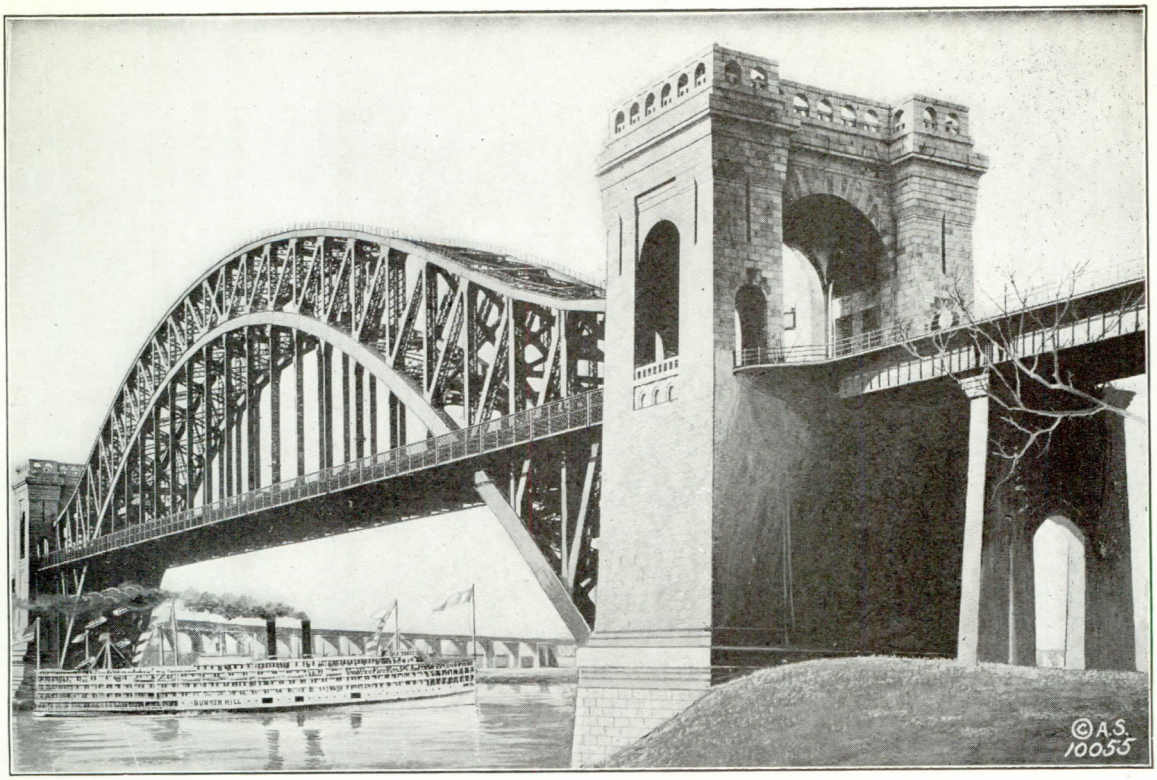
Williamsburg Bridge. From Broadway, Brooklyn, to Delancey Street, New York, over the East River. Length, 7,200 feet between terminals; width, 118 feet. Height of towers, 335 feet. It is 135 feet above the water at the centre. Total cost, including land, $23,000,000. Two elevated and four trolley tracks, two roadways and two footwalks. Copyright, 1912, Irving Underhill, N. Y.



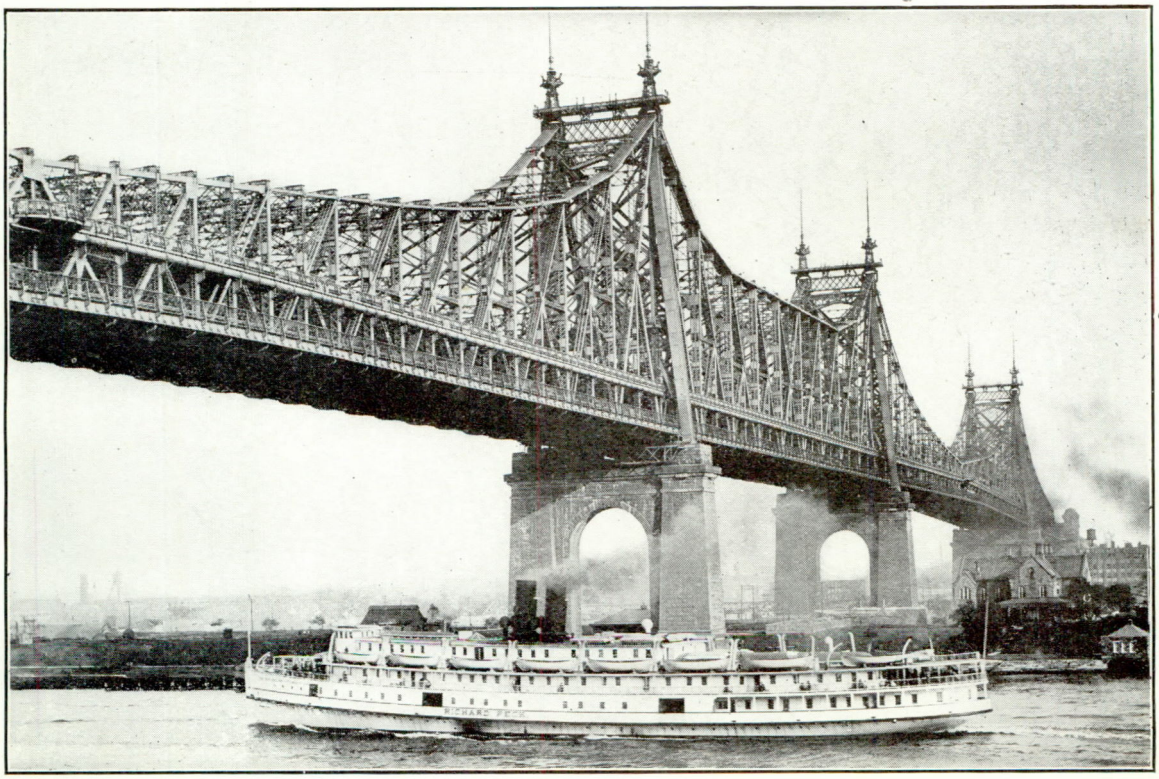
Blackwell's Island and Queensboro Bridge. The island in East River, from 50th to 86th Street, contains the Penitentiary, Workhouse, also Metropolitan Hospital, N. Y. City Home for Aged and Infirm and City Hospital. Queensboro Bridge runs from East 59th Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City. Supported by two piers rising from the Island. Cantilever structure 7,636 feet long. Cost $29,000,000.



Manhattan Bridge. A double-deck suspension bridge, constructed 1901 to 1909, from the Bowery at Canal Street to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Steel towers are 336 feet high, resting on masonry pedestals, which are 92 feet below water line. The four cables weigh 6,300 tons. Length of bridge, 8,655 feet; width, 120 feet; total cost, $13,400,000. Copyright, 1910, Irving Underhill, N. Y.



Hell Gate Bridge, longest steel arch in the world, 1,000 feet long, 220 feet high, 80,000 tons in weight. It carries four tracks of connecting railway which receives Pennsylvania R. R. freight cars from floats at Bay Ridge to N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Cost $14,000,000. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.



Queensboro Bridge over East River and Blackwells Island from 59th Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City. Cost $25,000,000. 7,636 feet long; begun in 1901, opene March 30, 1909. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

Lower Manhattan and Hudson River. An airplane view of New York's skyscrapers as contrasted to the old type of business construction. Most prominent, from left to right, are the Bankers Trust Bldg., the Equitable Bldg., the Singer Tower, the Telephone and Telegraph Bldg., the Liberty Tower and Woolworth Bldg.

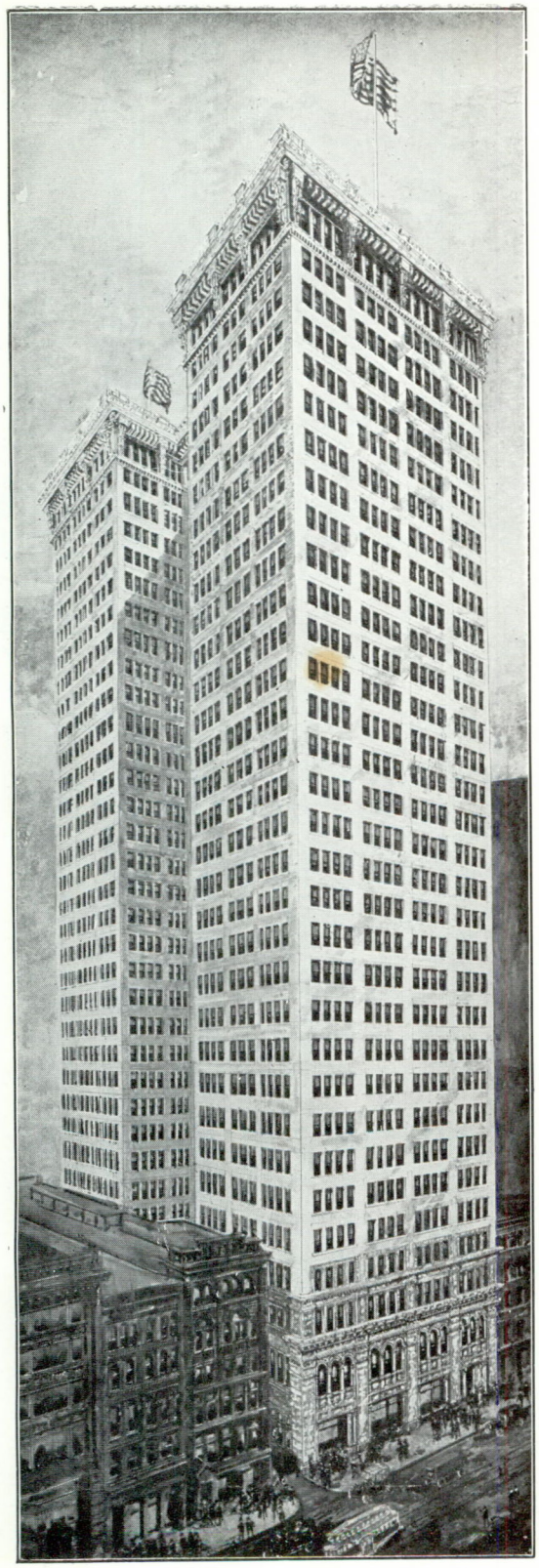
U. S. Custom House. Occupying a square block at the foot of Broadway, facing Bowling Green. It is a magnificent Maine granite structure, seven stories high, and cost $4,500,000. It occupies the site on which in 1626 Fort Amsterdam was erected. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Cunard Building and Bowling Green. Beautiful new building at 25 Broadway, costing $11,000,000; one of the five most expensive buildings in New York City; area of plot is 48,400 sq. ft. and has a rentable floor space of 660,000 sq. ft. There are 28 elevators; Cunard Line occupies the first four floors. Bowling Green Offices to left, 229 ft. high, largest in city when built by Spencer Trask.

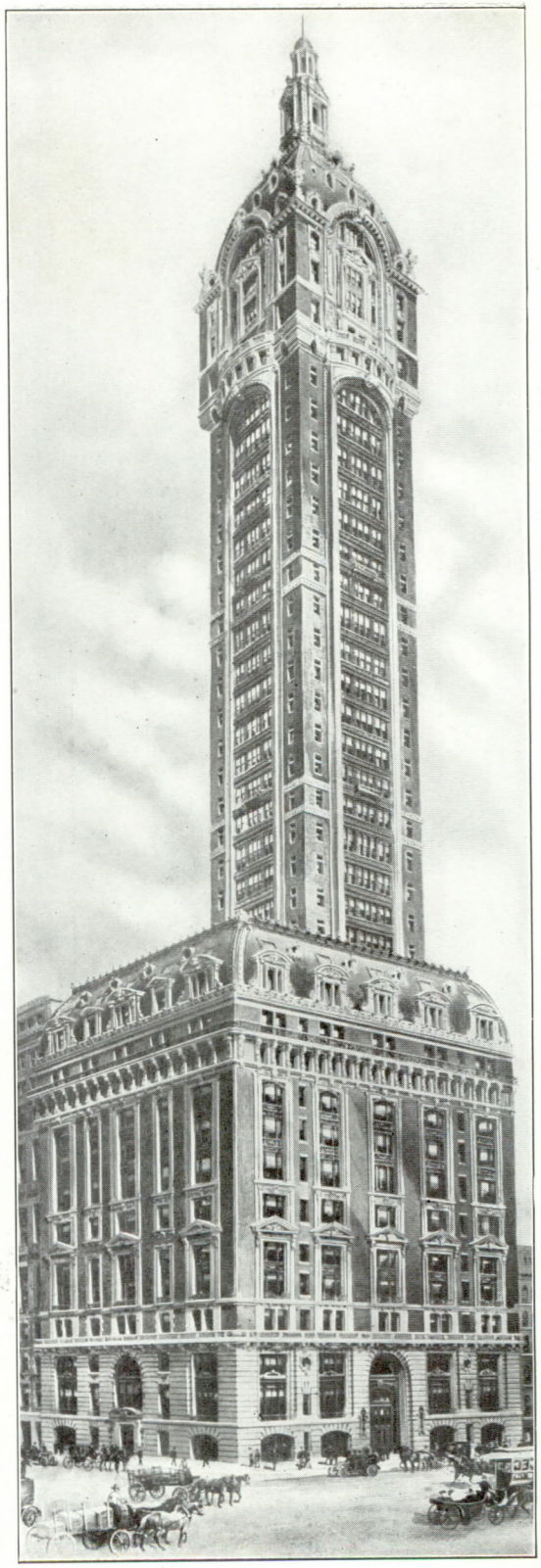
Whitehall Buildings, on Battery Place, between West and Washington Streets, the largest single office building in the world. The original building, 20 stories, 254 feet high, was finished in 1903 at a cost of $1,000,000; the new addition of 32 stories, 416 feet high, was finished in 1911, and cost $4,600,000. The building covers 21 city lots. Home of the Weather Bureau and of the Millionaires' Club.

Broadway, Downtown. Broadway runs northward from the Battery as far as the city limits. In fact, it is a part of the old Albany Post Road, which is 150 miles long. The section shown here is the financial district, north from Thames Street, with the U. S. Realty and American Exchange Buildings in the foreground. Singer Building, 612 feet above street level, and City Investing Building adjoining it, Woolworth Building seven blocks away, and Municipal Building projecting in the district from behind the Park Row Building, which was at one time the tallest building in the world. **Copyright, 1913, Irving Underhill, N. Y.**

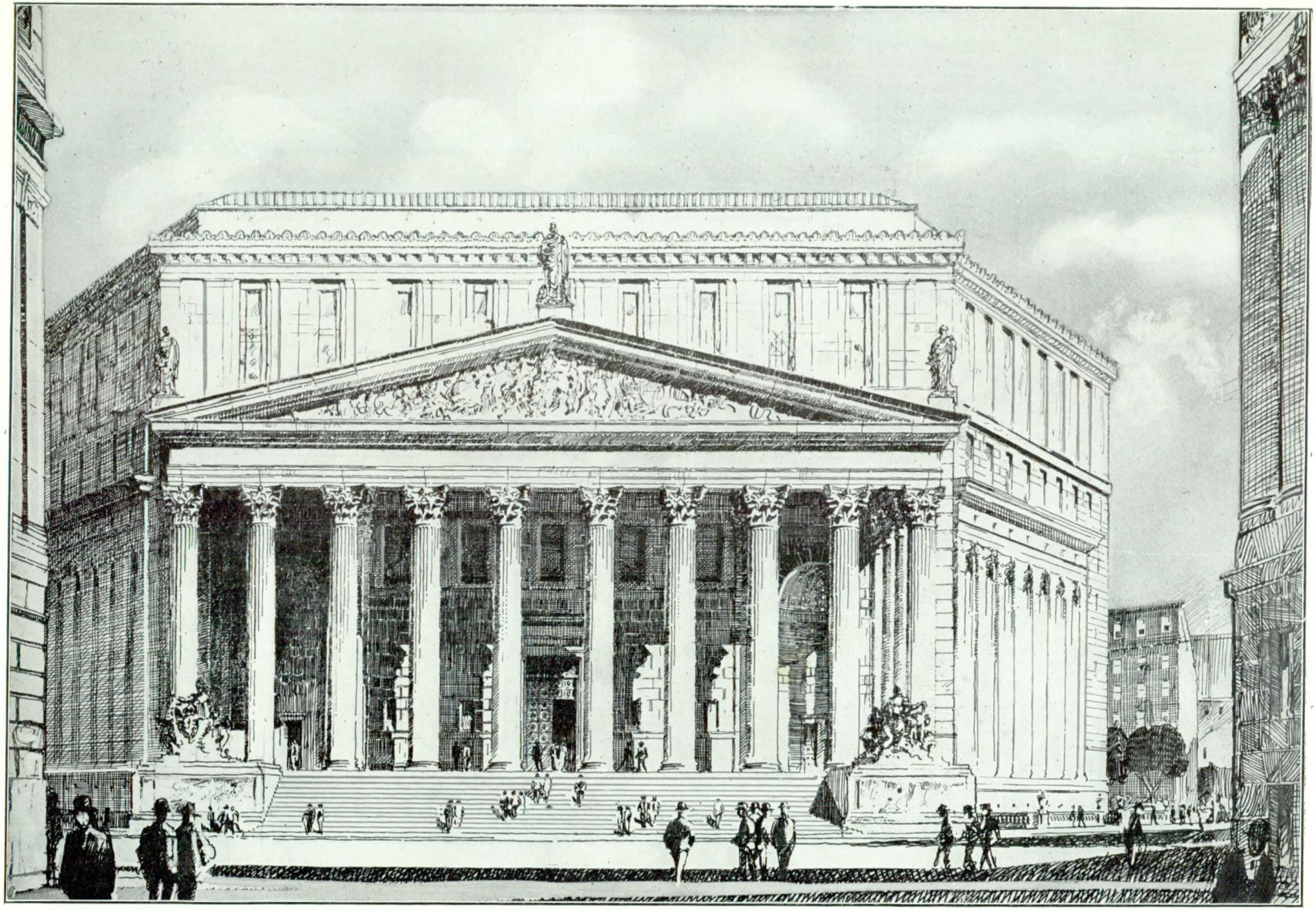
Equitable Building, built on the site of the Old Equitable Building, which was destroyed by fire on January 9, 1912. It is a 38-story office building, 537.6 feet above the street level, covering an entire square block, with a floor area of nearly 45 acres. It is a city of 15,000 workers. The building and land cost $29,000,000. Copyright, 1913, by the Equitable Building Corporation, N. Y.



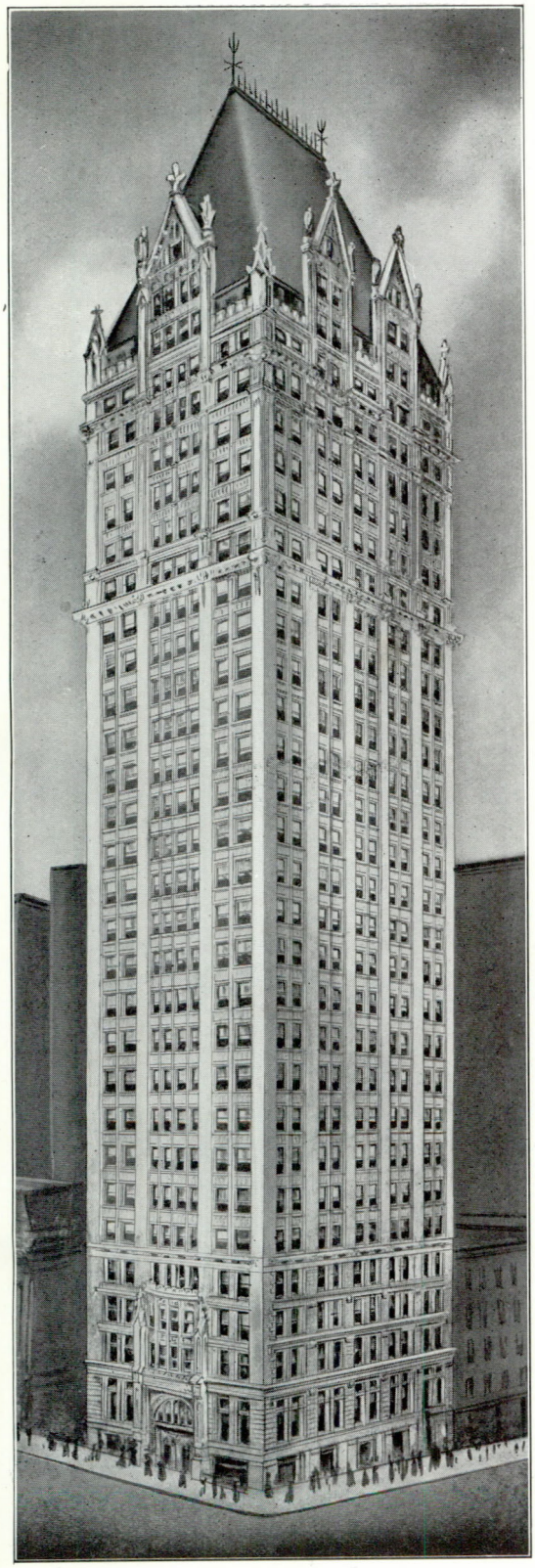
Adams' Building, at 61 Broadway, a 32-story office building. This building contains the executive offices of the Adams Express Company and has room for a thousand or more offices.



Singer Building, at Broadway and Liberty Street. 49 stories, 612 feet high above the sidewalk. 724 feet from basement floor to the top of flagstaff. 9½ acres floor space; total weight, over 18,000 tons. Supported upon 36 caissons of solid concrete, sunk 92 feet below the curb.



The New Court House Building, facing Broadway, is a gigantic structure now being completed, and within a few years a group of additional buildings will make up the Civic centre of our Metropolis.



Liberty Tower. At the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. A 31-story building, on plot 57.9 by 82.1 feet. Largest office area compared to the small plot it occupies.

Bankers Trust Company Building. Northwest corner Wall and Nassau Streets. Built in 1911 on the site of the old Gillender Building; 39 stories, 540 feet high. Adjoining it is the Hanover Bank Building.

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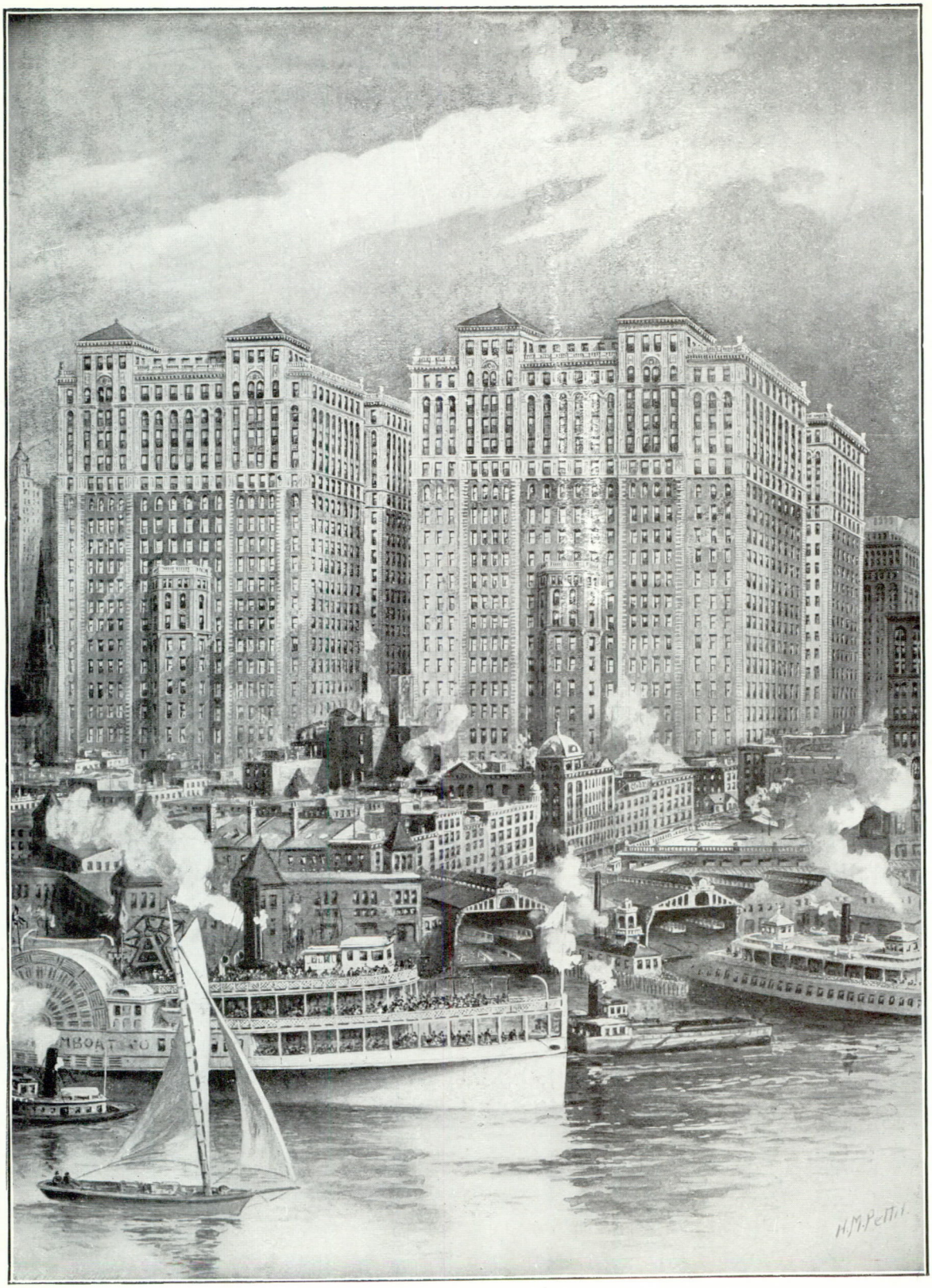
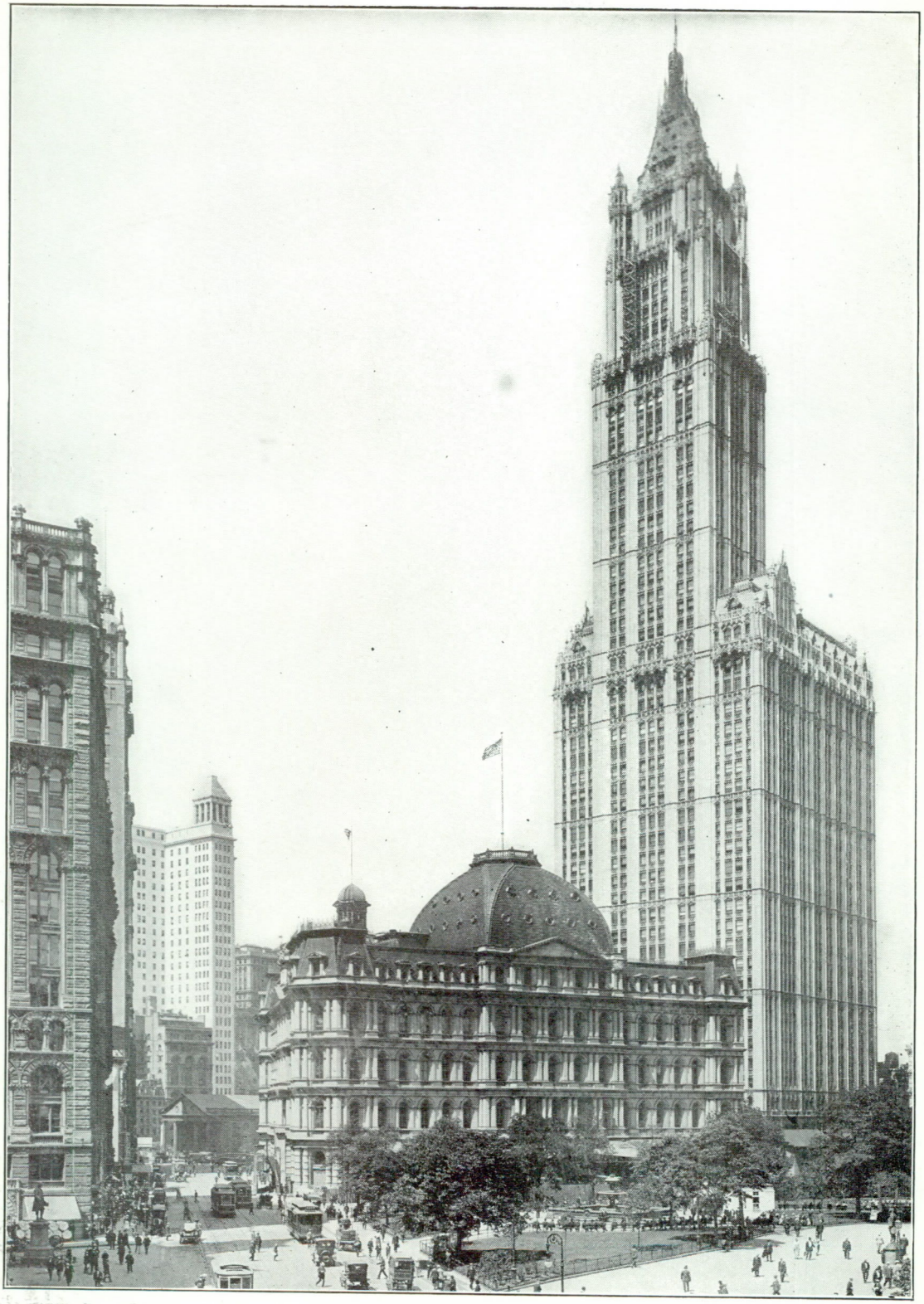
One Wall Street, S. E. corner Broadway, until 1910 the most expensive plot in New York, costing $598.21 a square foot; ground floor and basement rents for $37,500 a year; 18 stories; 217 ft. high; profitable utilization of costly plot, only 29 ft. 10 in. front on Broadway, and 39 ft. 10 in. on Wall Street, made possible by steel-frame construction and especially compact elevators.



Park Row Bldg. Fulton St. Fulton Bldg., 50 Church St. Dey St. Hudson Terminals River View Cortlandt Bldg., 30 Church St. Cortlandt St. P. R. R. Ferries

Hudson Terminals, Church St., Cortlandt to Fulton; twin structures, together the largest offices in the world, 18,150,000 cu. ft.; weighing 200,000 tons, resting on biggest coffer-dam, 400x178 ft., 75 to 98 ft. deep; 22 stories, 275 ft. high; 39 elevators; office room *for* 20,000 people. Trains from Hudson & Manhattan Co. twin tunnels under Hudson enter station in basement.



Woolworth Building, Broadway from Barclay Street to Park Place. Tallest office building in the world; 55 stories; 793½ feet high; cost, including site, $14,000,000; plot, 152x197 feet. Foundation consists of caissons 19 feet in diameter sunk 110 to 130 feet. The 24th floor contains the executive offices of the F. W. Woolworth Co., largest 5 and 10-cent syndicate in the world, operating over 700 stores.

Copyright, 1916, American Studio, N. Y.

The New Municipal Building, on Park Row, facing City Hall Park, completed in 1913. It contains offices for the various city departments, which are now paying a rental of over half a million dollars yearly. It is a 34-story structure, 539 feet above the sidewalk. The foundation, the most difficult ever attempted, is 130 feet deep, of which 90 feet is below the water level. The floor area is 600,000 square feet. Total cost, $12,000,000.

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City Hall, from Park Row, showing the seat of the City Government in a setting of business buildings. The portico is the scene of official ceremonies. In the central part of the building, second floor front, is the Governor's Room, scene of official receptions; this has been restored to its colonial beauty at a cost of $50,000, half contributed by Mrs. Russell Sage; it contains the chair in which Gen. Washington was inaugurated the first president, the desk on which he wrote his first message and portraits of Revolutionary Chieftains, Governors and Mayors.

A Typical View of Lower New York, showing historical St. Paul's Chapel, the Woolworth and Municipal Buildings, the old Post Office at the intersection of Broadway and Park Row and at the top right, the Park Row and Saint Paul Buildings.

Cooper Union, on Cooper Square, founded 1859 by Peter Cooper, a free school of sciences and art, with $4,000,000 endowment. At the right is seen the three track Third Avenue Elevated. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

The Bowery, running from Chatham to Cooper Squares; along here were located the "bouweries" or country seats of the wealthy; now a strictly business thoroughfare.

Looking East of Woolworth Building, showing the huge Municipal Building alongside of the average office and residence structures of lower New York. This picture affords a good view of the bridges over the East River. The terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge is on Park Row, facing the Municipal Building.

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Columbus Circle, at the intersection of Broadway and Eighth Avenue, at 59th Street. Here is the main gate to Central Park, Harbor. In the centre of the Circle is an imposing monument of the great discoverer of America, which was erected in 18

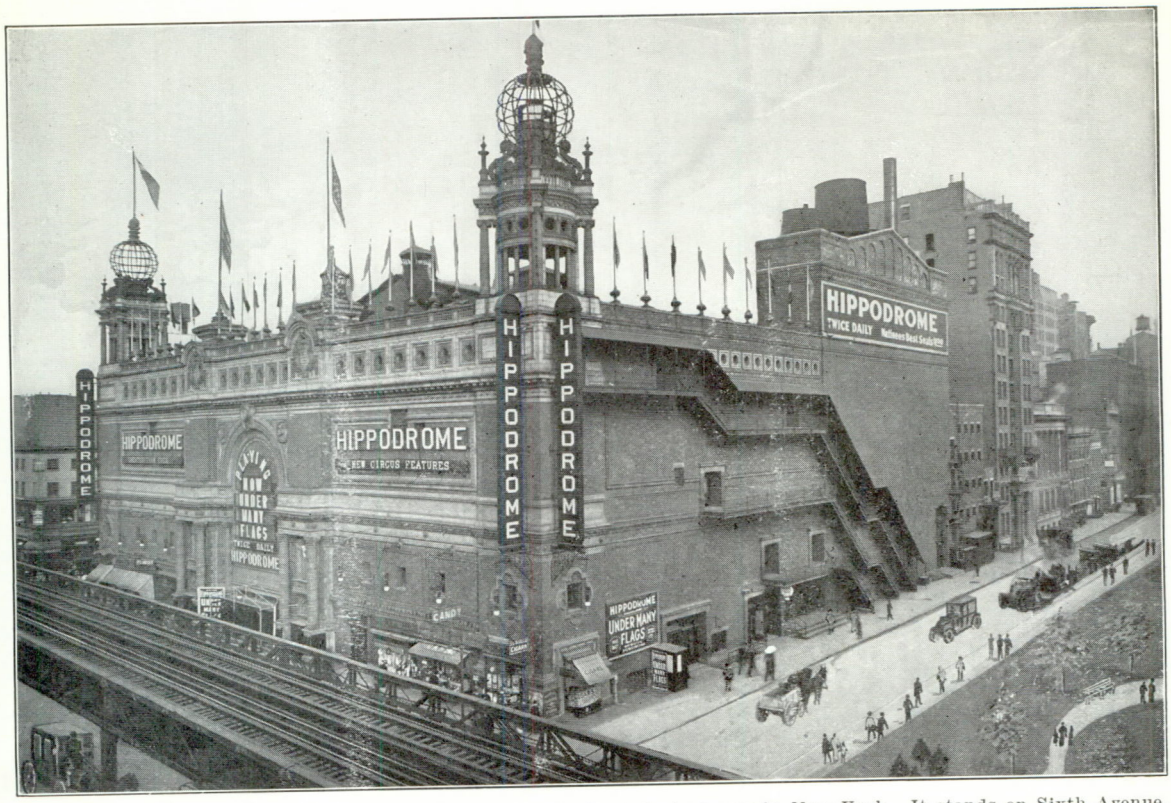
where stands the Maine Monument, which was erected in 1913 to the memory of the heroes who perished on the Maine in Havana
92.

The Paramount Broadway Building. The Paramount Broadway Building and Paramount Theatre, located at Times Square, between 43rd St. and 44th St. at the cross roads of the World. It is 35 stories high, 33 floors of which are used for office space. The theatre seats 4,000 and is directly to the rear of the main structure. The building cost approximately $2,000,000. There is an observation tower 450 feet above Broadway which is open to the public. One of the novel features of the building is a Hall of Nations in which is set stones for famous and historical buildings all over the world. 35 countries are represented. In this Hall is a stone from the Capitol Building in Washington, taken from the old section which was partially destroyed in 1812 by fire when the British destroyed the Capitol.

The West Street Building—the world's largest Telephone Building, situated at 140 West St. This building covers block bounded by West, Barclay, Washington and Vesey Sts. Total gross area—28 acres, each of first 10 stories covering an acre, 5 stories below street level and 31 above. Telephone wire in building in single strand would reach 8 times around the earth. Outside walls are of light buff brick with sills, lintels and decorative arches of limestone. A UNIQUE FEATURE—is an Arcade 17 feet wide inside the building line and running the entire length of the Vesey St. side of the building.

Broadway, North of 33rd Street, where Broadway and Sixth Avenue cross each other: to the left are Gimbels, Saks and Macy's Department Stores; at the right the Hotel McAlpin; the Herald and Times Building can be seen in the distance.

Pennsylvania Railroad Station. A gigantic marble building covering the blocks bounded by 31st and 33rd Streets, and 7th and 9th Avenues. Site cost, $8,000,000; total cost, $50,000,000. A series of tunnels under the Hudson River bring all trains from the West, while tunnels under the East River connect with the Long Island chain of railroads.



The Hippodrome, with a capacity of 6,700 seats, is the largest playhouse in New York. It stands on Sixth Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets.

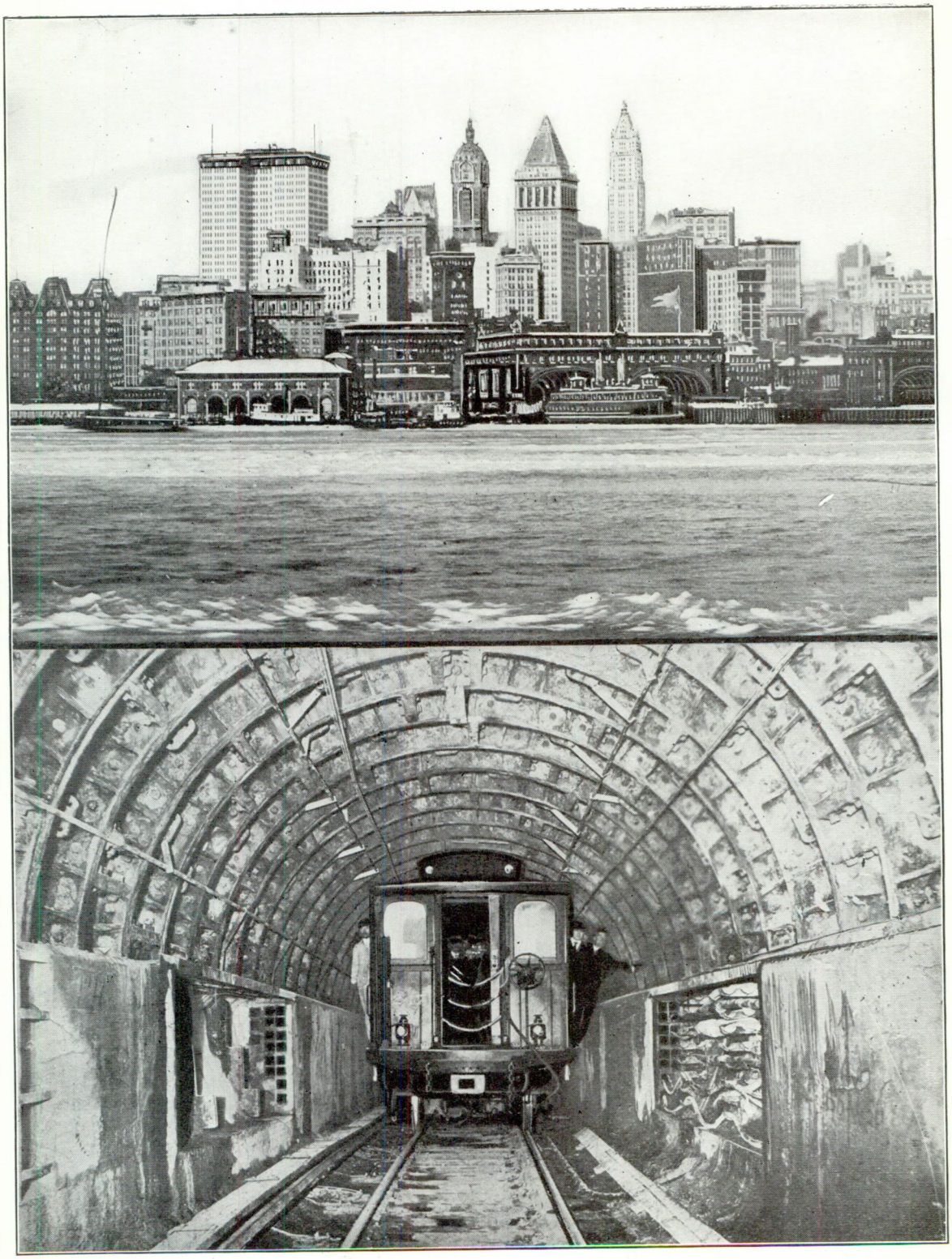
Grand Central Terminal covers 69.8 acres, facing East 42nd Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue to Lexington Avenue, is the largest and most costly Railroad Station in the world. It has 31 miles of tracks for handling 200 trains and 70,000 passengers each hour. There are 42 tracks on the 42nd Street level, and 25 tracks for suburban trains in concourse, 25 feet below the street.

View of Fifth Avenue, looking north from 34th Street, at the busiest time of day.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Building. A massive structure of stone and brick, towering 23 stories, from Avenue to tower cornice. Below the street level are two stories more, for the Safe Deposit Department, and for the Company's vaults. The ground plan of the building measures 105 feet on Fifth Ave., and 140 feet on Forty-first St.—taking in not only the original site of the Fifth Ave. Office of this Company, but also adjoining sides on both streets.

Times Square. A view north of 43rd Street, where Broadway crosses Seventh Avenue. Great centre of activity. The most important hotels and theatres in the city are within a radius of a few hundred yards.

Public Library, at Fifth Avenue from 40th to 42nd Streets, occupies the site of the old Croton Reservoir. It was built at a cost of $9,000,000. The corner-stone was laid November 10, 1902, and the building was opened to the public May 23, 1911. It contains over 1,500,000 books, with room for 1,000,000 more. Copyright American Studio, N. Y.



Brooklyn Tunnel, an extension of the Rapid Transit System connecting with the Brooklyn Subway. Open for traffic January 9, 1909. Two cast-iron tubes, 6,784 feet long with an inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. The lowest point reached by the tunnel is 94 feet below the river bed. Cost, $10,000,000.

Hotel Pennsylvania, at 33rd Street and Seventh Avenue, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, with which it is connected by an underground passageway. The first section on Seventh Avenue, 20 stories high, contains 1,000 bedrooms with bath and shower. Exceptionally favored for sunshine and air.

Hotel Astor. On Broadway, between 44th and 45th Streets; built in 1904 and enlarged in 1909; total cost to date $10,000,009; 900 suites with private bath; banquet hall seats 1,200. Copyright, 1909, I. Underhill, N. Y.

Hotel Commodore, 26 stories high, occupying the entire square bounded by 42nd and 43rd Streets, Lexington Avenue and the Grand Central Station. It contains 2,000 rooms each with bath. It has every possible modern convenience and luxury. Largest ballroom of all hotels in the world; can seat 3,000 people.

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Hotel McAlpin, Broadway, 33rd to 34th Streets. 25 stories, 1,620 rooms, with 1,100 baths. Cost $13,500,000.

Hotel Vanderbilt. On Park Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Streets; one of the most exclusive in the city.

Belmont Hotel, on Park Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets. 292 feet high; 258,400 square feet of floor area. Copyright, 1906, I. Underhill, N. Y.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Streets. 314 feet high; 1,400 rooms; most famous in America.

Hotel Biltmore, on Madison Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets. It is a part of the Grand Central Terminal group, with which it is directly connected under the ground. It is a huge 20-story building, the last word in modern hotel construction. 1,000 rooms.

Trinity Church, at Broadway, facing Wall Street. Established 1697; built 1846. Richest church society in America. Income, $775,000 a year.

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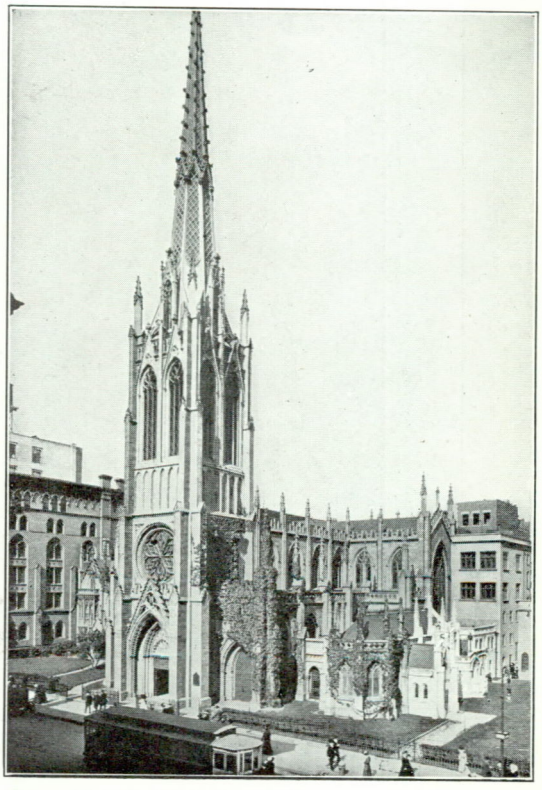
Saint Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Fulton Street. Erected 1766; oldest church building in New York. Yard extended, then, as far as the North River.

Madison Square Garden, Madison to Fourth Avenues, between 26th and 27th Streets. Largest amphitheatre in America. Seating capacity, 12,000.



Grace Church. Protestant Episcopalian, at Broadway and Ninth Street. Built 1845, of white limestone with marble spire. James Renwick, architect.

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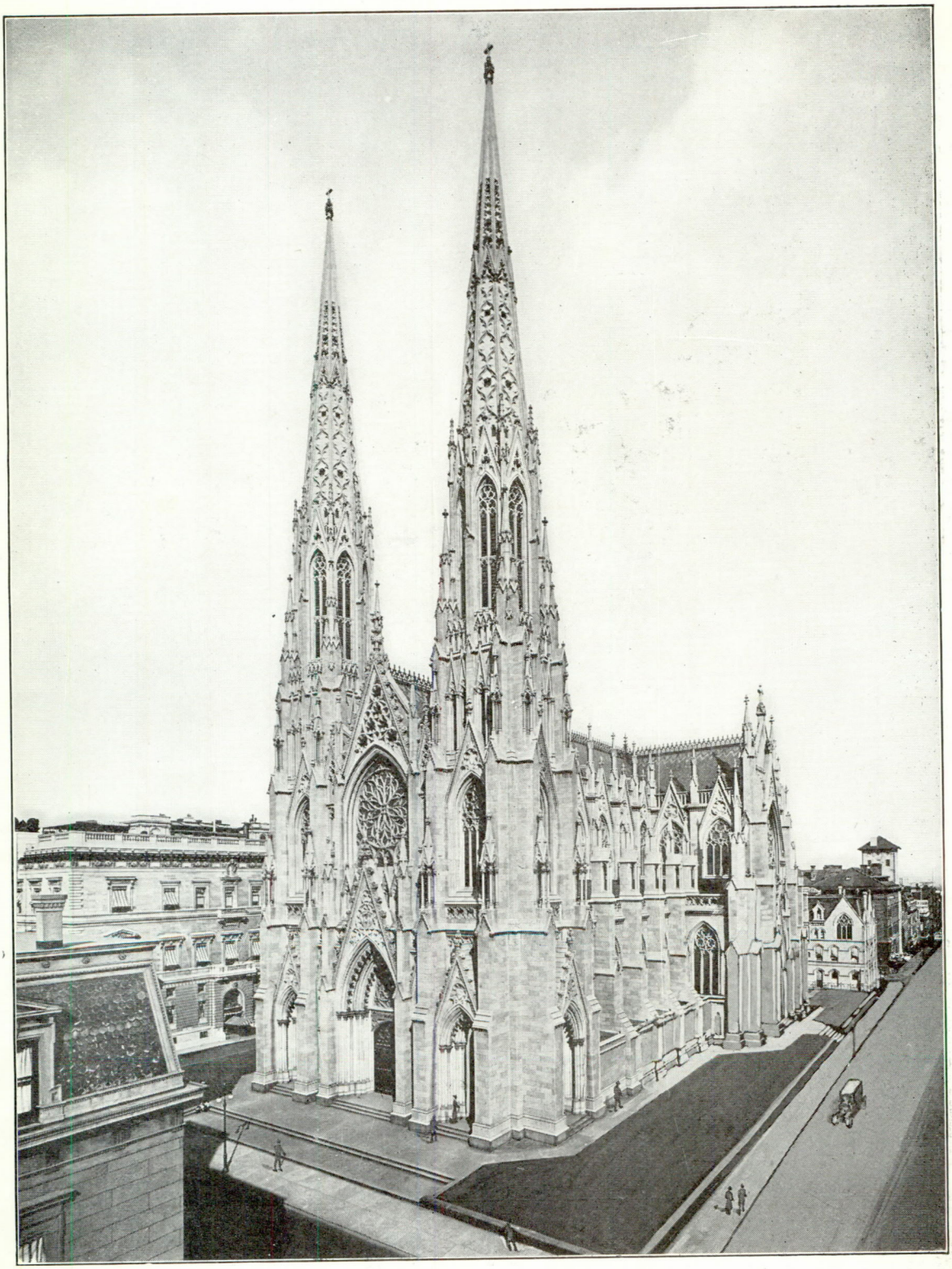
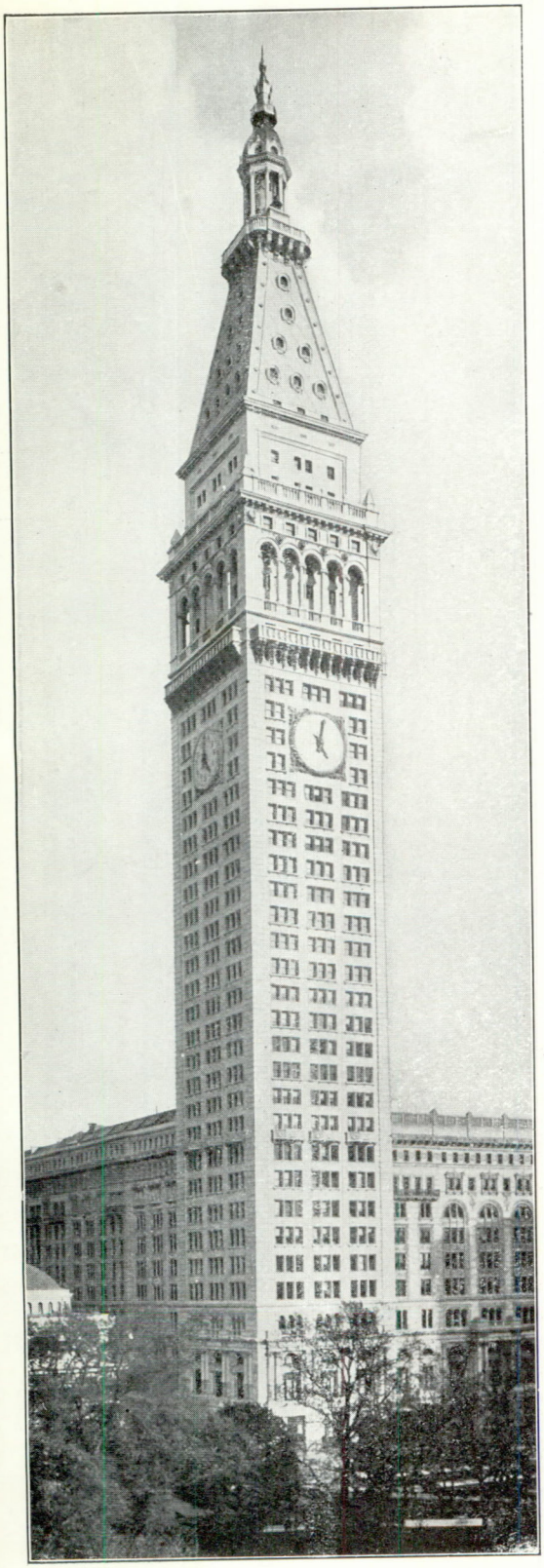


St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue from 50th to 51st Streets. Largest and most beautiful church in America. Built in 1858, it is one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in this country. Seating capacity, 2,500. Cost of land and building about $3,000,000. Under floor of sanctuary, near the altar, is a crypt for the entombing of the Archbishops of New York.

The Little Church Around the Corner, located on 29th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Patronized specially by members of the theatrical profession. Many prominent actors have been buried there, among them Lester Wallack and Edwin Booth. The location is easily accessible to visiting couples who come to New York to wed.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At 111th Street, near Morningside Park. The most important Protestant Episcopalian Church in America. Construction begun 1892, consecrated April 19, 1911. Cost $3,500,000; the white building in the background is St. Luke's Hospital.



Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at 1 Madison Avenue. Occupies entire block to Fourth Avenue, between 23rd and 24th Streets. Tower, 52 stories, 700 feet high, has been added to the main building in 1910. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Bush Terminal Sales Building on 42nd Street, near Broadway. A magnificent 30-story structure, specially designed for the convenience of Buyers visiting New York. It holds permanent displays of merchandise from leading American and Foreign Manufacturers and is the home of the Buyers' Club.

Saks New Department Store, 49th and 50th Streets and 5th Avenue, and St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Lower New York and Bay. A view from the top of the Woolworth Building, looking toward the financial district. Here space is too valuable for four and five-story structures, and hundreds of skyscrapers, with as many as fifty-five stories, have taken their place. The last additions to the group were the Adams Building at 61 Broadway, and the Equitable Building, a 38-story building, 537.6 feet high.

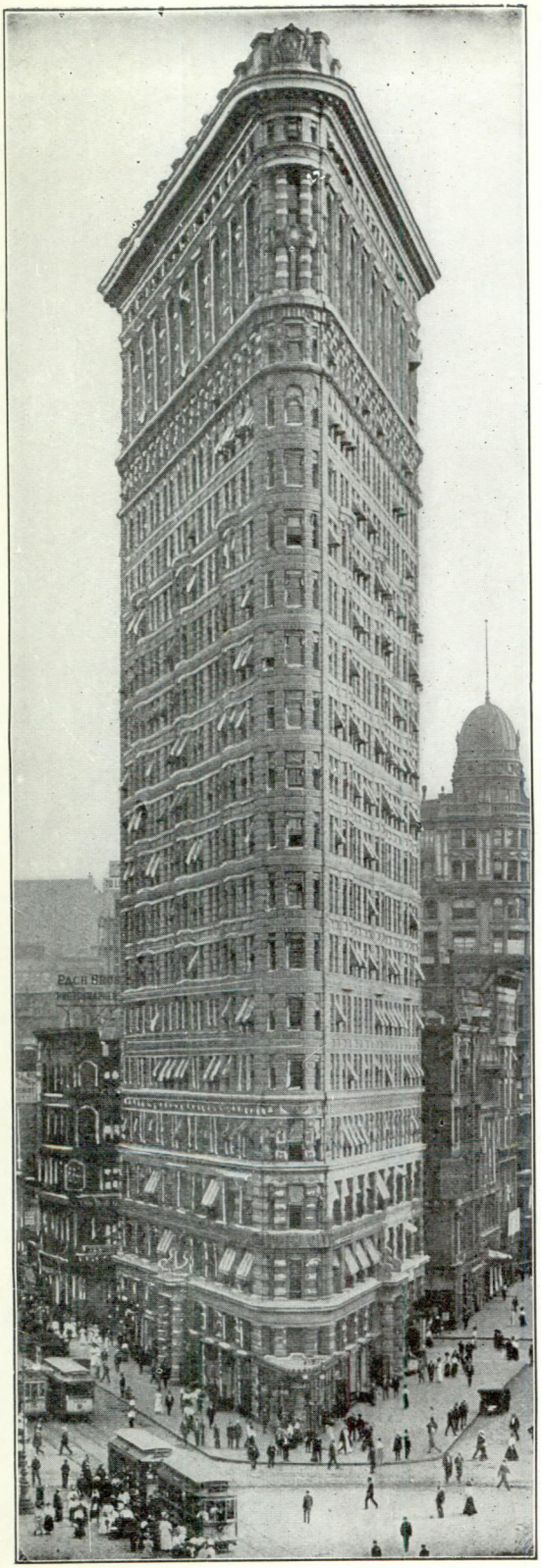
Maine Monument, at the 59th Street entrance to Central Park; erected in 1913, by private subscription, in memory of the valiant seamen who perished in the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor. It is made entirely of white marble. Height of monument is 59 feet. Total cost, $17,000. Copyright, 1913, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Riverside Drive begins at 72nd Street and extends along the slopes and bluffs of the Hudson River for over three miles to 160th Street. All along the Drive is a succession of high-class residences.

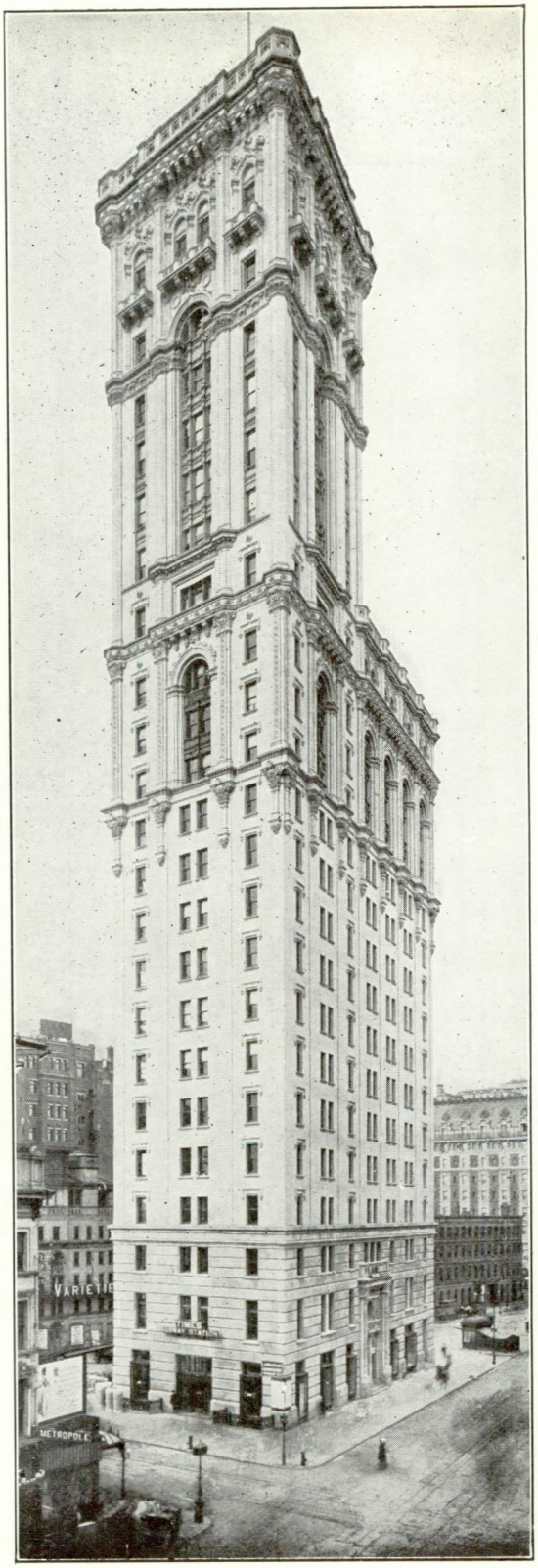
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. At Riverside Drive and 89th Street, dedicated 1902, by the city, to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Civil War. Cost. $250,000. It is a pure white marble building, 90 feet high. Twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high, surround it. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Washington Arch where Fifth Avenue starts, erected by popular subscription to commemorate the Centennial of the inauguration of our first President. The arch was completed in 1893 at a cost of $250,000.

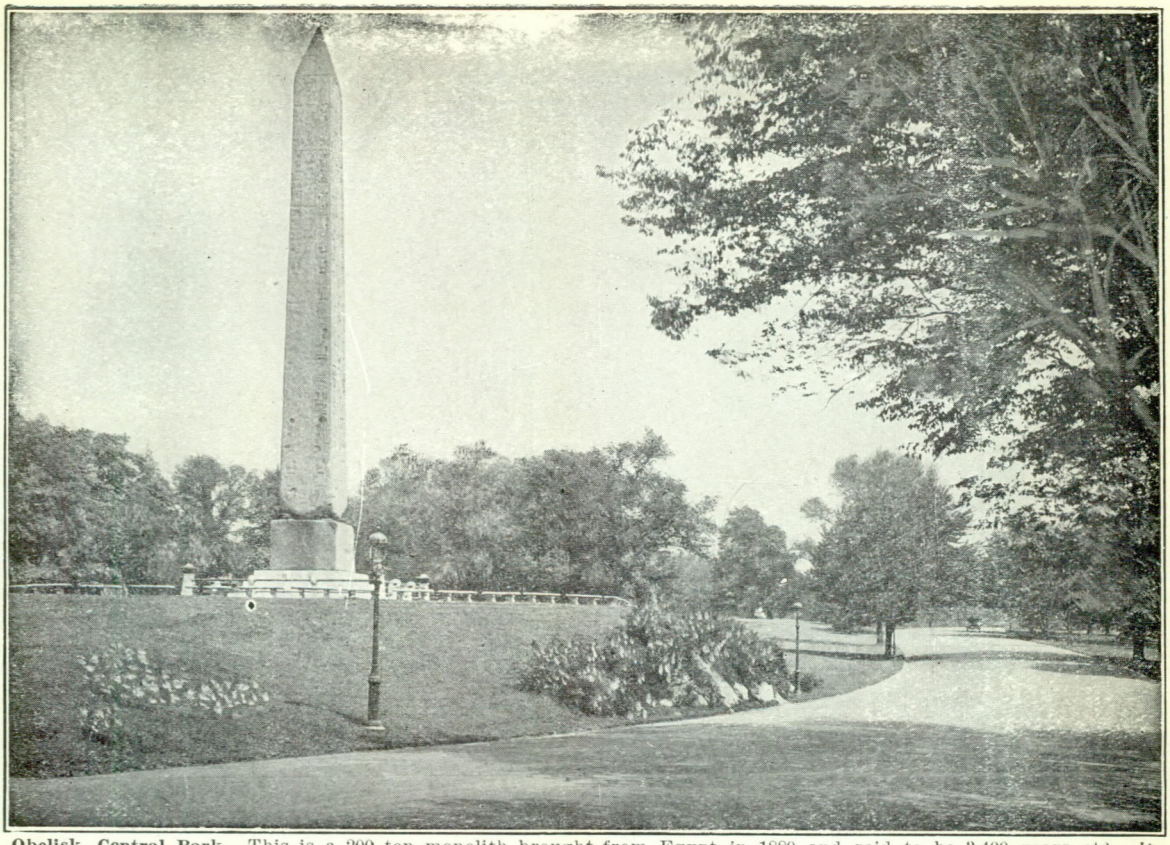
Grant's Tomb, on Riverside Drive at 123rd Street. A magnificent mausoleum erected by the City of New York in memory of the famous General in recognition for his services during the Civil War. Here, side by side, lie the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant and his wife. It is a square structure, 90 feet on each side and 72 feet in height, built of white granite, with marble interior. Cost $600,000. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.



Flat Iron Building. Derived its name from its shape. It stands at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between 22nd and 23rd Streets. It is the first great steel frame structure ever attempted; 300 feet high; 120,000 square feet floor space. Cost, including site, $4,000,000.

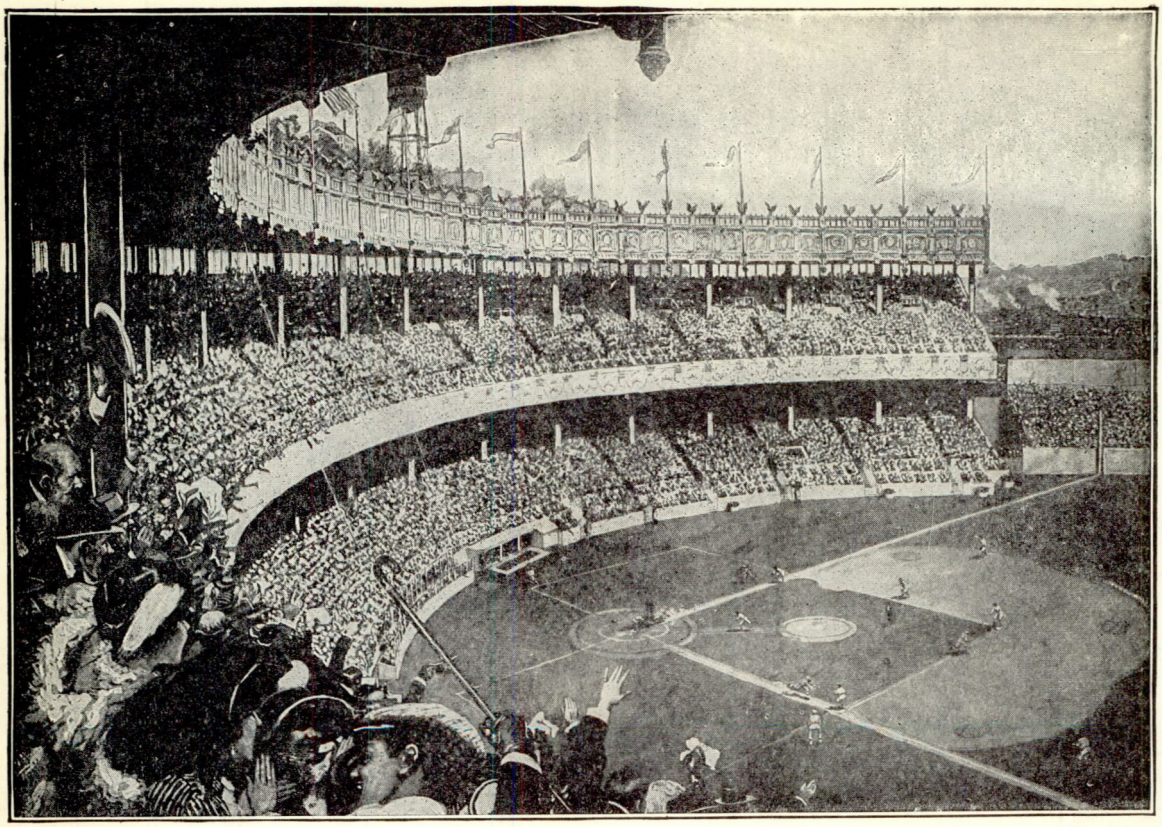


Times Building. Seat of the New York Times, the famous morning paper, with over 200,000 circulation. It is situated on 42nd Street and Broadway, in the heart of the theatre and hotel district. It is a 25-story structure, 477 feet high from basement to top of tower.



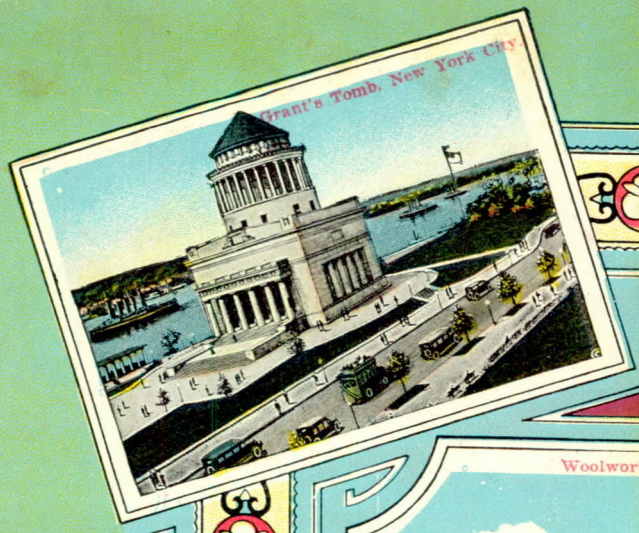
Obelisk, Central Park. This is a 200 ton monolith brought from Egypt in 1880 and said to be 3,400 years old. It, therefore, is a great curiosity, not only on account of its age, but also because of the Egyptian hieroglyphics written thereon.

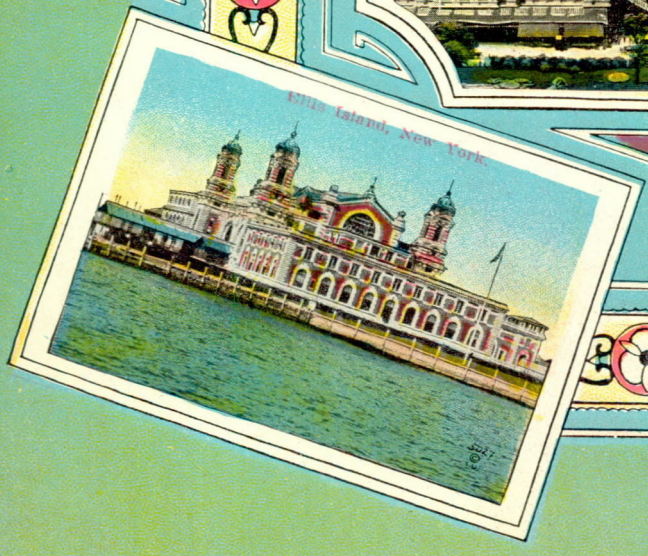
General View of Central Park. From 59th to 110th Streets, between Fifth and Eighth Avenues. It covers 843 acres in all. 185 acres consist of lakes and reservoirs, 400 in forests. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is located here and the park is also used for all kinds of outdoor exercises, such as baseball, football, tennis, rowing, etc.



National League Baseball Park—Commonly known as the Polo Grounds. Located at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, covering about sixteen city blocks. The stands are built entirely of stone and concrete, being strictly fireproof. It was opened during the season of 1912, and is the largest Baseball Park in the United States. Seating capacity over 45,000.

High Bridge, over the Harlem River at 175th Street, 1,460 feet long. Carries the original Croton Aqueduct, which is the main supply of water for the greater city.





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